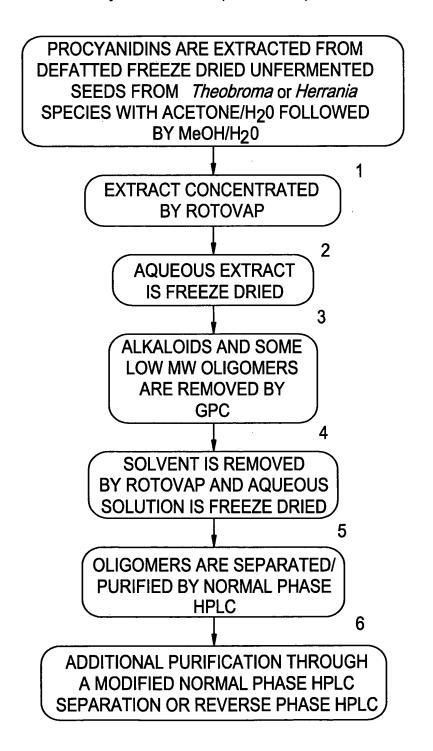


FIG. 1

Summary of the current purification protocol



#### FIG. 2A

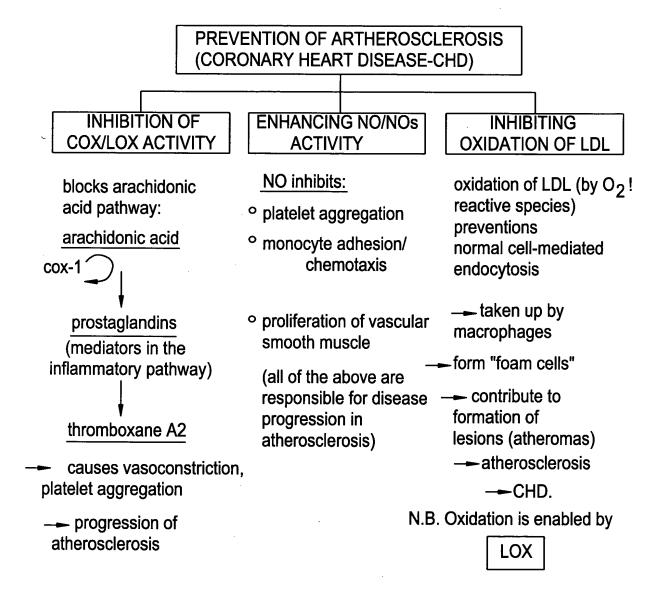


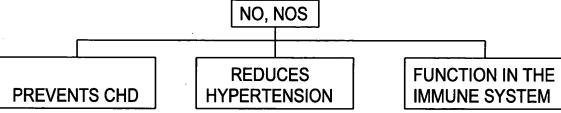
Chart showing the major contributing factors in the progression of Coronary Heart

Disease (CHD) and how the activity of cocoa procyanidins contributes to the

prevention of the progression of the disease state

#### FIG. 2B

The cocoa procyanidins induce the activity of NOS and therefore the resulting production NO, thereby enhancing the health benefits mediated by the activity of nitric oxide (NO).



oinhibits platelet aggregation, monocyte adhesion, chemotaxis and vascular smooth muscle proliferation thereby causing vascular relaxation and preventing the disease progression of CHD.

By lowering blood pressure via the following mechanism:

vascular endothelial cells release eNOS

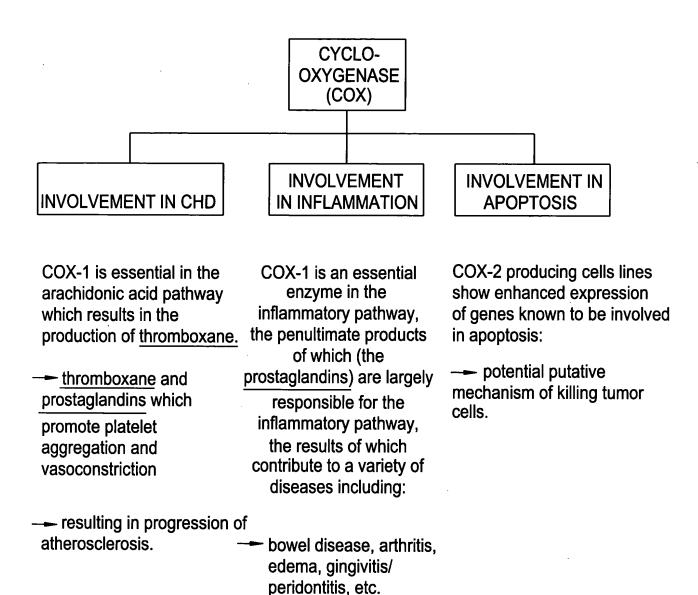
- result in production of NO
- NO relaxes vascular smooth muscles, increasing vascular lumen diameter
- lowers blood pressure -
- induces hypotension

**HYPERTENSION** RESPONSIBLE FOR **CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASES:** 

including: stroke heart attack heart failure kidney failure

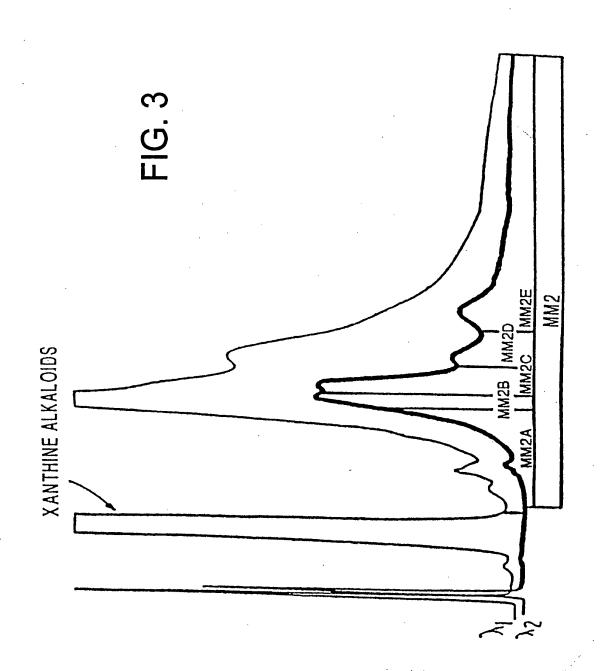
- Macropages have a different NOS (iNOS)
- INOS gene transcription is controlled by cytokines
- iNOS activity results in macrophage NO production at sufficient concentrations to inhibit ribonuclease reductase
- -causes inhibition of DNA systhesis
- potential mechanism of action in anti-tumor and anti-microbial function

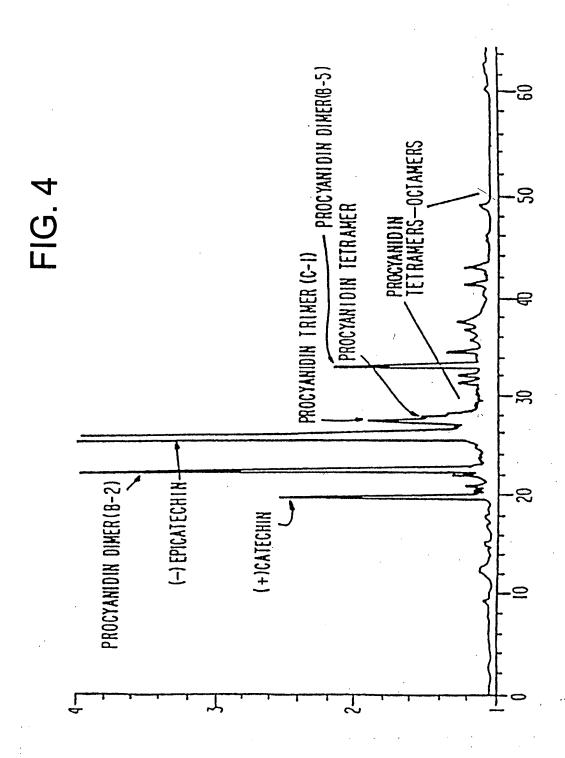
#### FIG. 2C

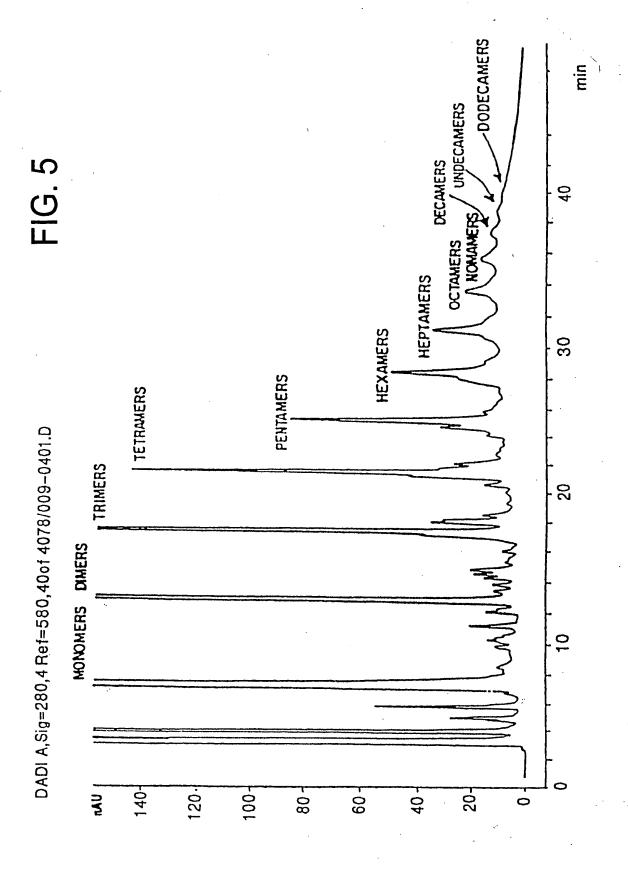


The cocoa procyanidins inhibit the production of cyclo-oxygenase, thereby

blocking the arachidonic acid pathway, which is responsible for the inflammatory response and the vasoconstrictive and platelet aggregating responses which contribute to the disease progression of CHD.







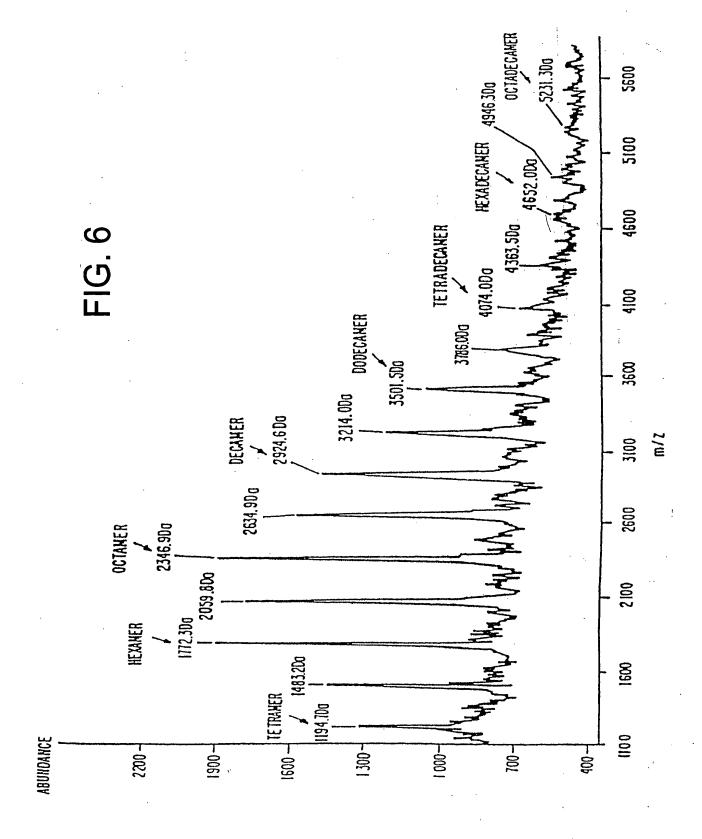
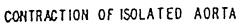
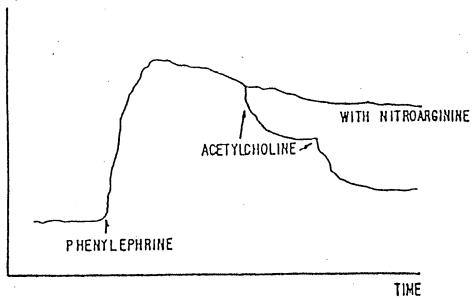


FIG. 7





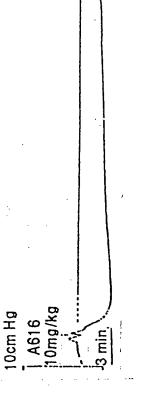
## FIG. 8A

EFFECT OF COCOA PROCYANIDIN FRACTION A ON BLOOD PRESSURE

10cm Hg
1 A616
10mg/kg
3 min BP decreased by 21.43% within 1min BP back to normal value after 1.5 min

# FIG. 8B

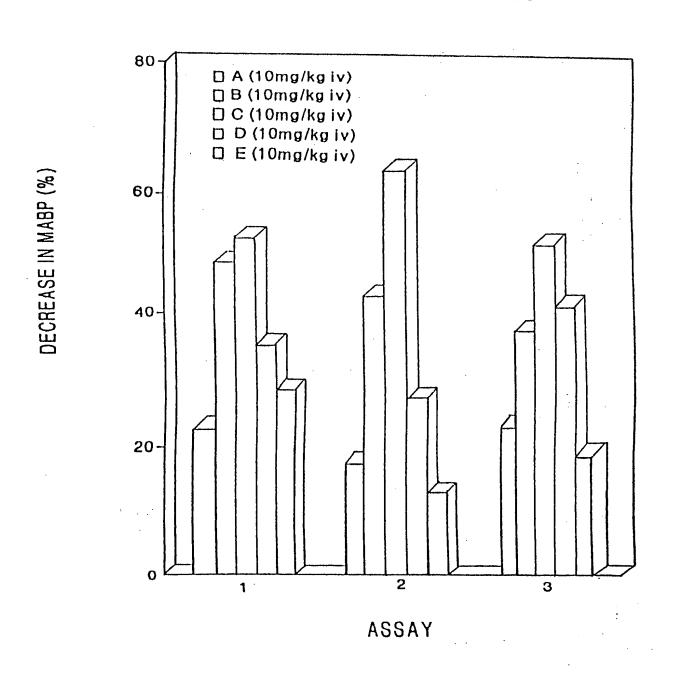
EFFECT OF COCOA PROCYANIDIN FRACTION C ON BLOOD PRESSURE



BP decreased by 50.5% within 1 min BP back to normal value after 5 min

FIG. 9

### EFFECT OF COCOA PROCYANIDIN FRACTIONS ON ARTERIAL BLOOD PRESSURE IN ANESTHESIZED GUINEA PIGS



#### FIG. 10

EFFECT OF L-NMMA ON THE ALTERATIONS OF ARTERIAL BLOOD PRESSURE IN ANESTHESIZED GUINEA PIGS INDUCED BY COCOA PROCYANIDIN FRACTION C

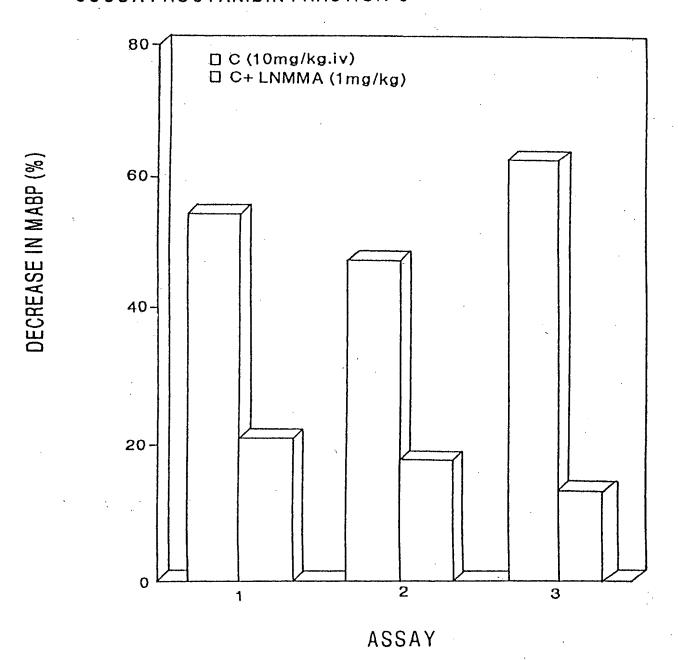


FIG. 11

#### EFFECT OF BRADYKININ ON NO PRODUCTION BY HUVEC

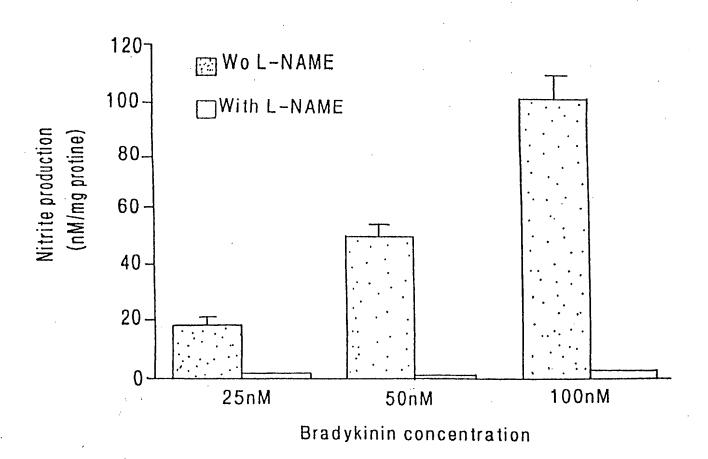
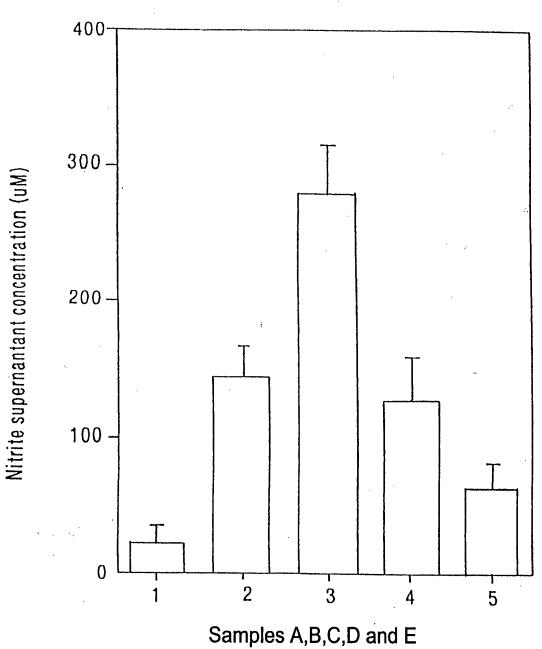


FIG. 12

EFFECT OF COCOA PROCYANIDIN FRACTIONS ON NO PRODUCTION BY HUVEC



(means of 3 assays)

FIG. 13

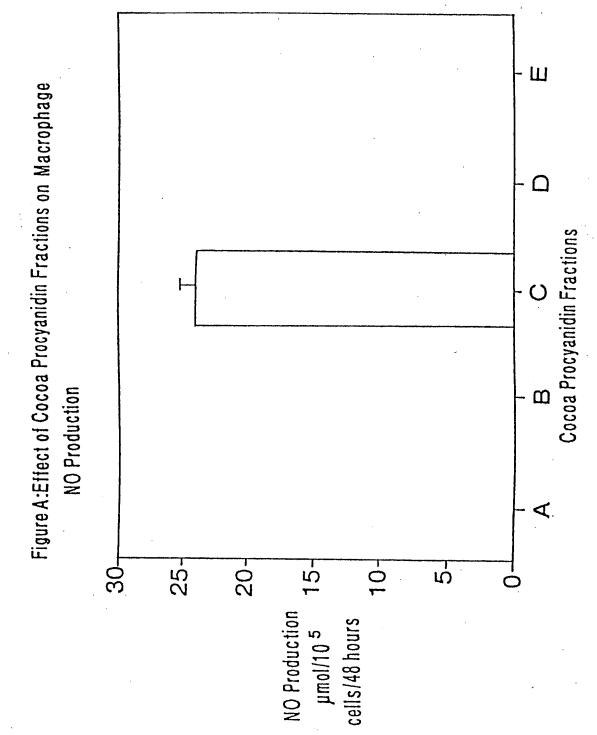
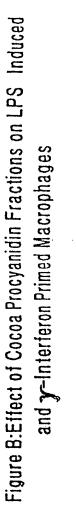


FIG. 14



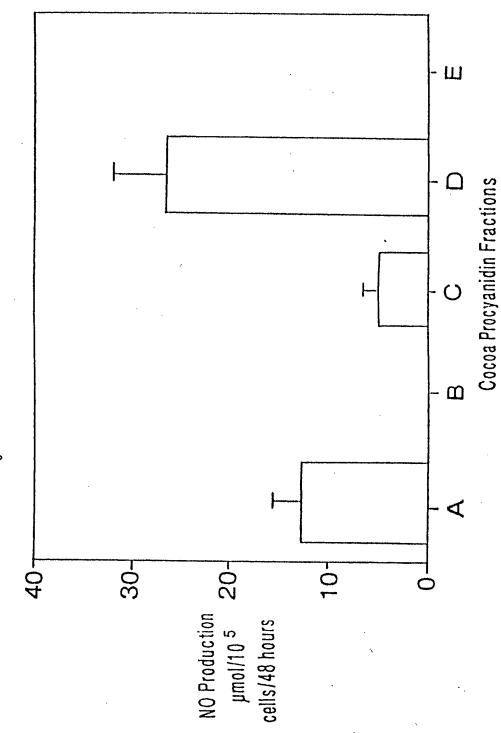
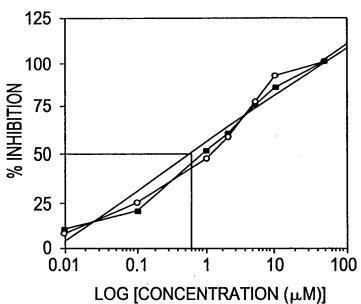


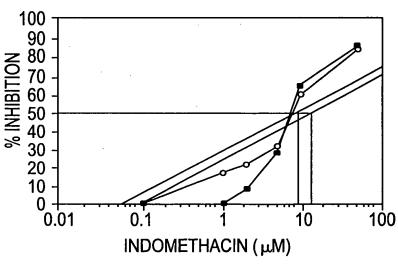
FIG. 15A



IC50-  $0.599 \mu M(KIT 1) KIT 1 ---$ 

IC50- 0.642 μM(KIT 2) KIT 2 ---

FIG. 15B



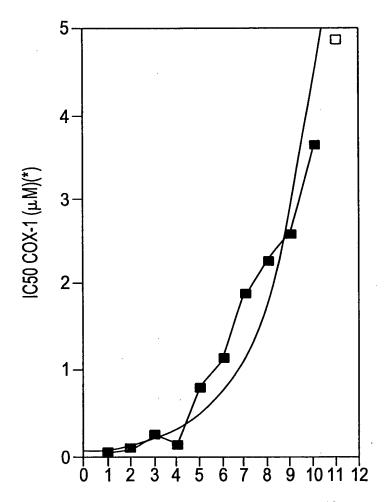
IC50-1  $\mu$ M(KIT 4)

KIT 4 ---

IC50- 13.5  $\mu$ M(KIT 5)

KIT 5 --⊶

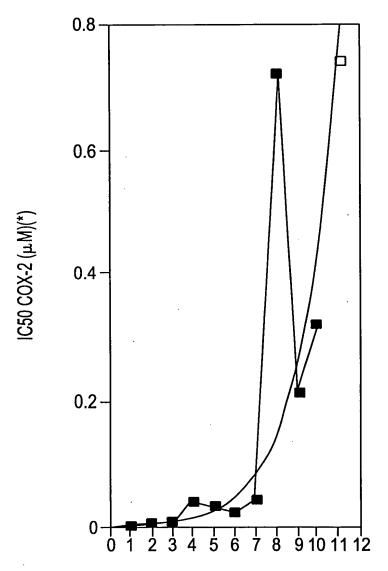
FIG. 16A



DEGREE OF POLYMERIZATION (SAMPLE #)

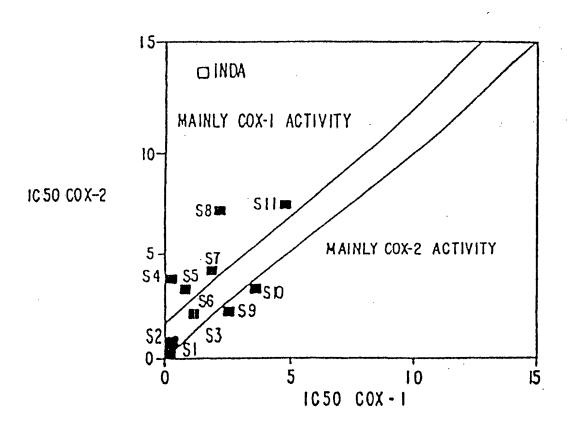
(\*) WITH THE EXCEPTION OF SAMPLE S11 EXPRESSED AS mg/ml

FIG. 16B



DEGREE OF POLYMERIZATION (SAMPLE #)
(\*) WITH THE EXCEPTION OF SAMPLE S11 EXPRESSED AS mg/ml

FIG. 17



(\*) WITH THE EXEPTION OF SAMPLE SII

### FIG. 18A

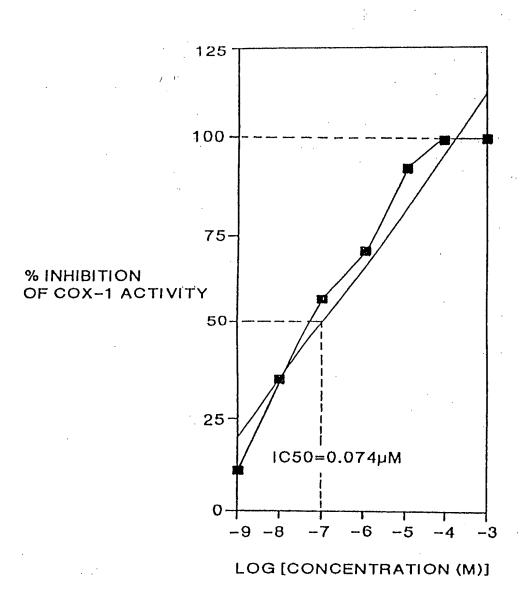


FIG. 18B

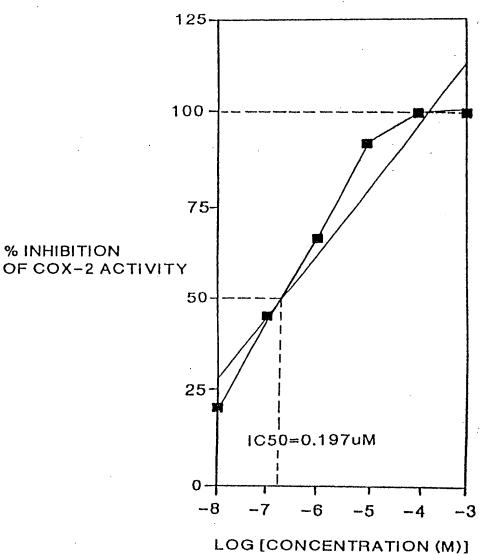
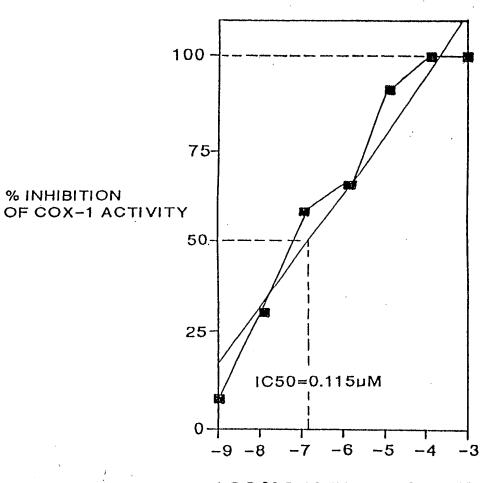


FIG. 18C



LOG [CONCENTRATION (M)]

FIG. 18D

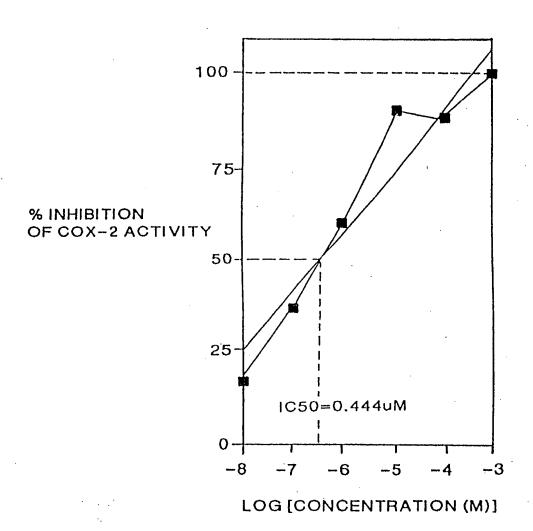


FIG. 18E

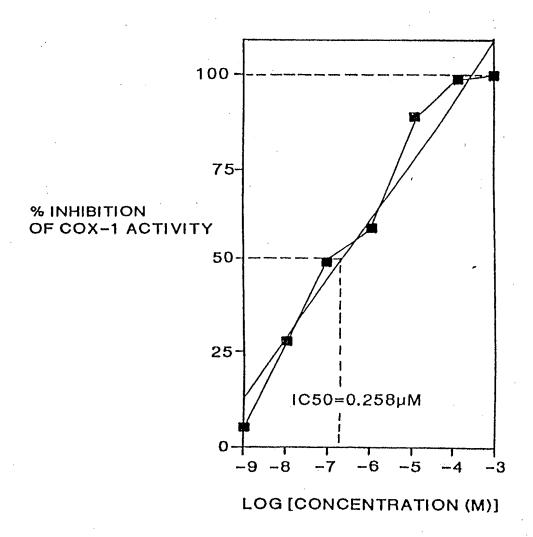


FIG. 18F

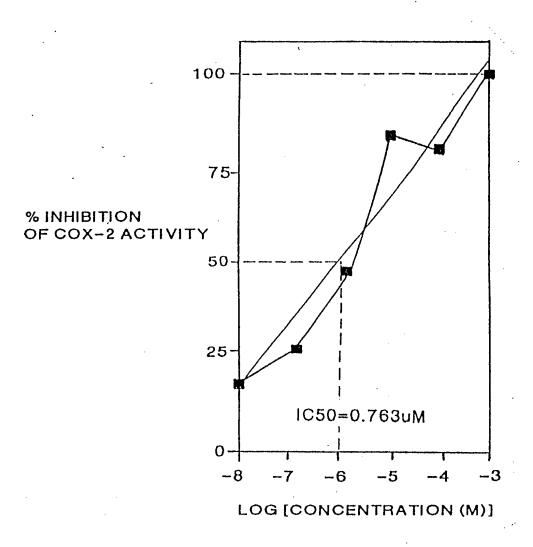
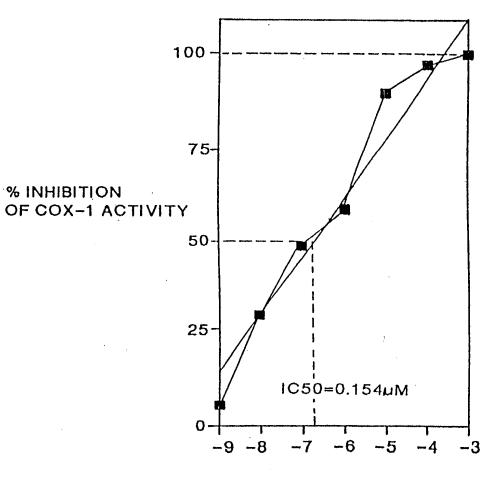


FIG. 18G



LOG [CONCENTRATION (M)]

FIG. 18H

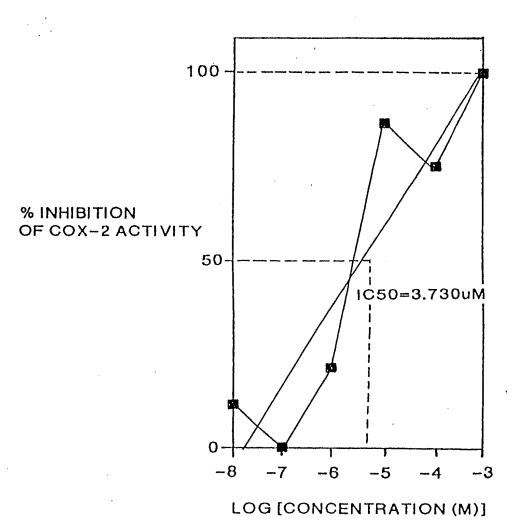
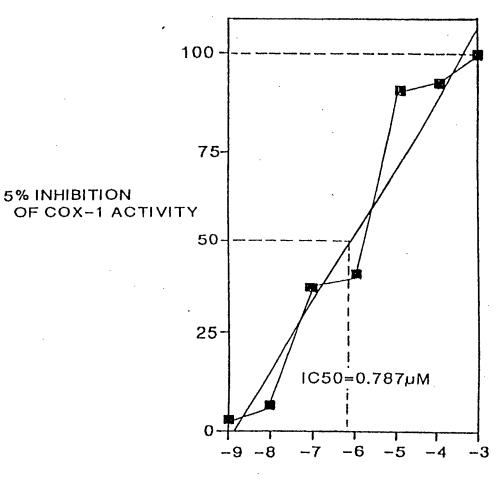
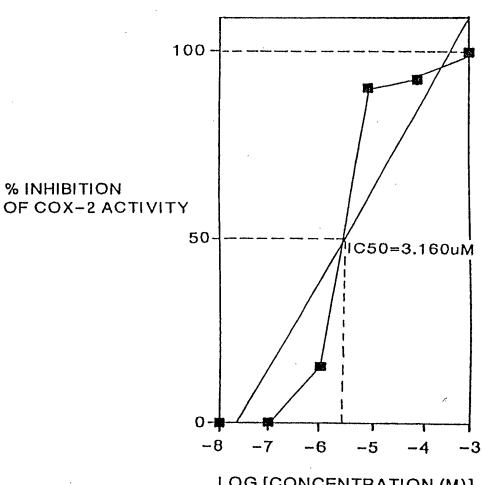


FIG. 181



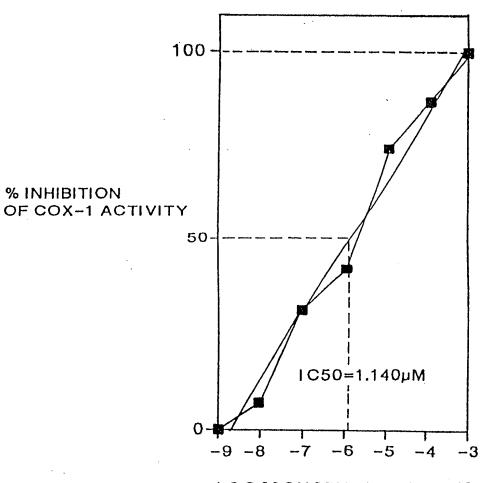
LOG [CONCENTRATION (M)]

FIG. 18J



LOG [CONCENTRATION (M)]

FIG. 18K



LOG [CONCENTRATION (M)]

FIG. 18L

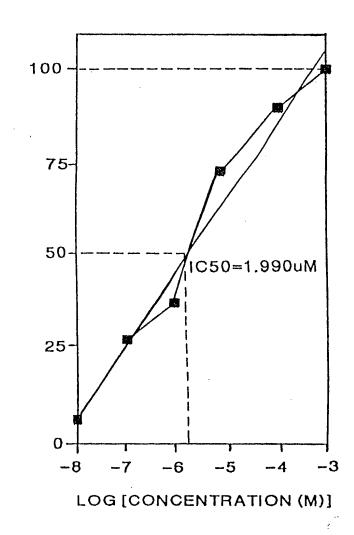
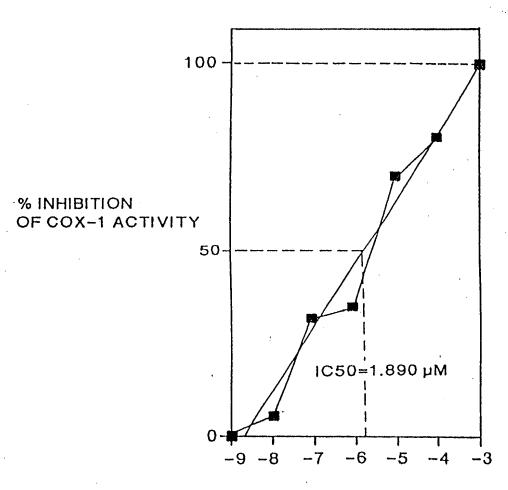


FIG. 18M



LOG [CONCENTRATION (M)]

FIG. 18N

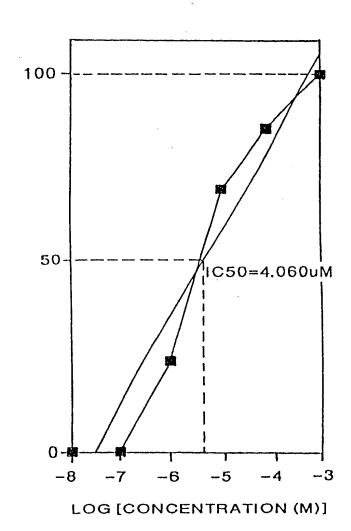
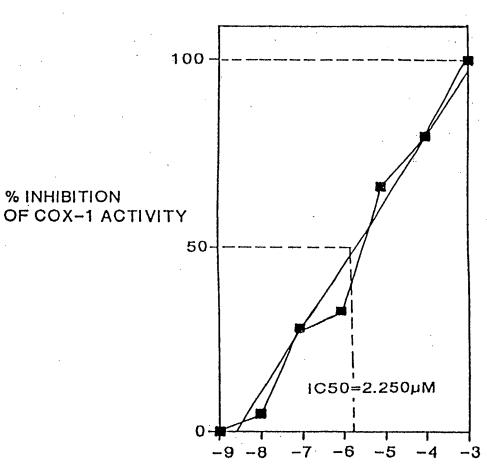


FIG. 180



LOG [CONCENTRATION (M)]

FIG. 18P

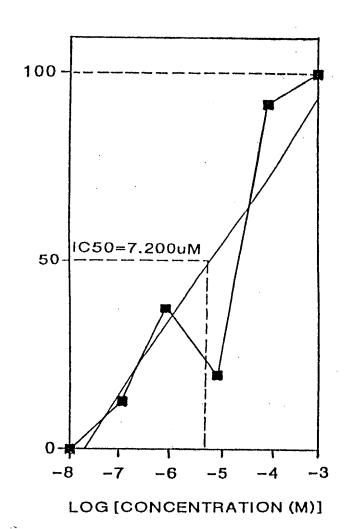
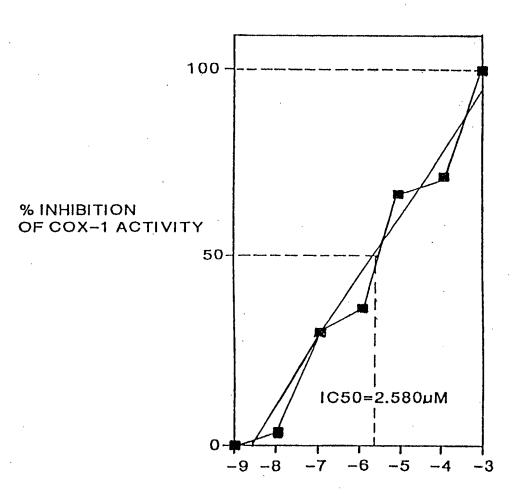
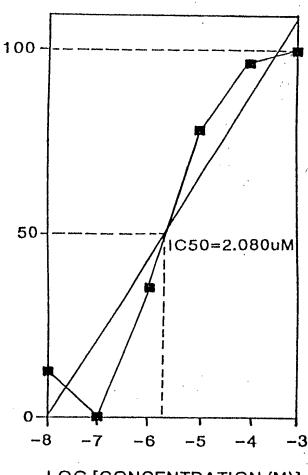


FIG. 18Q



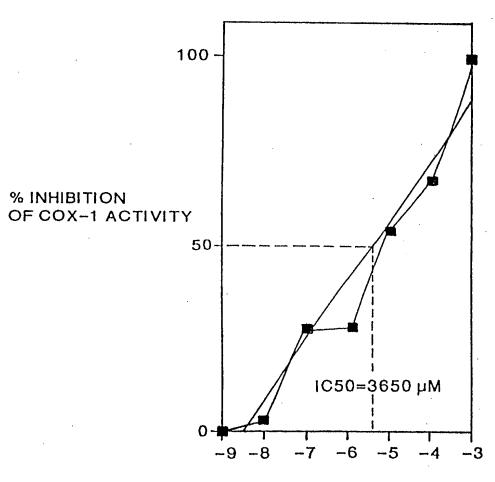
LOG [CONCENTRATION (M)]

FIG. 18R



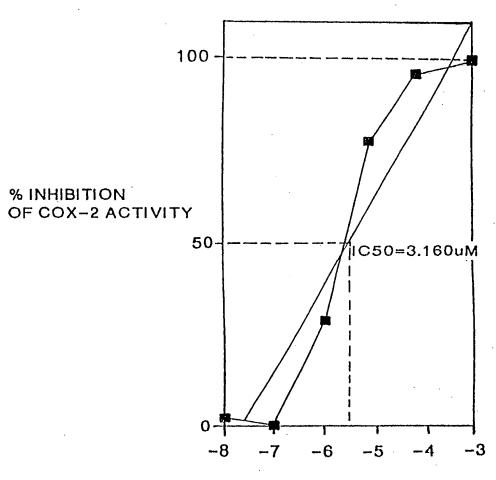
LOG [CONCENTRATION (M)]

FIG. 18S



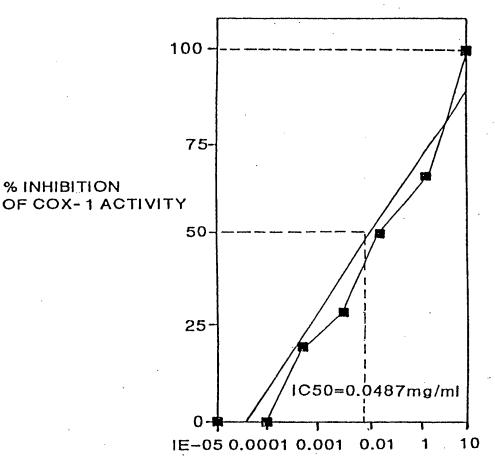
LOG [CONCENTRATION (M)]

FIG. 18T



LOG [CONCENTRATION (M)]

FIG. 18U



LOG [CONCENTRATION (mg/ml)]

FIG. 18V

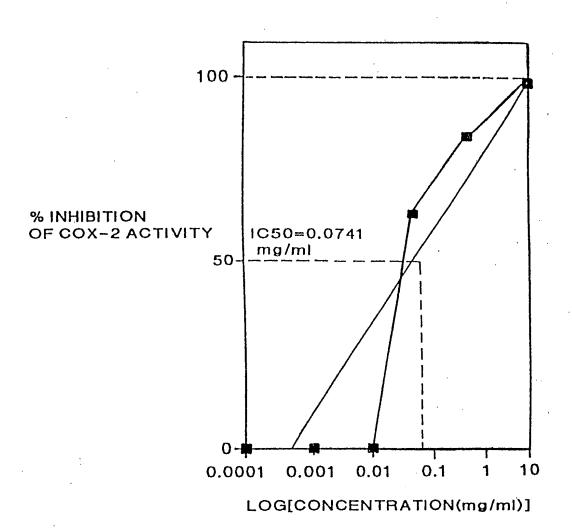
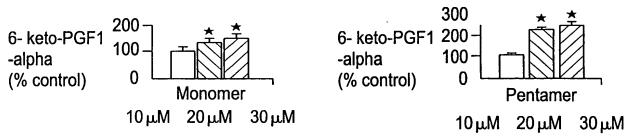
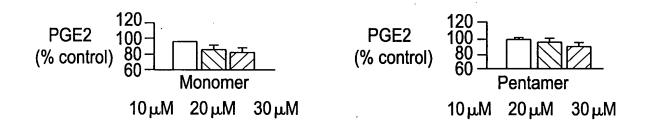


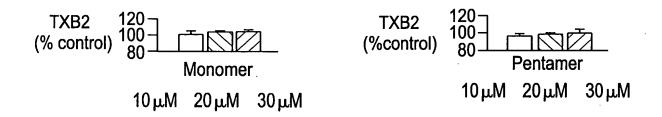
FIG. 19A



#### FIG. 19B



#### FIG. 19C



#### FIG. 19D

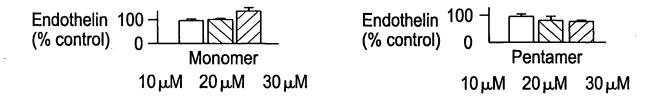
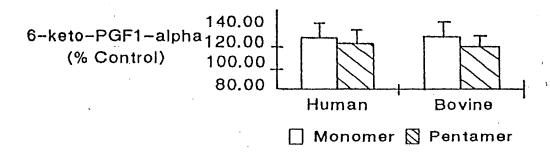


FIG. 20B



#### FIG. 20A

